

THE INDEPENDENT

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HELENA, MONT., DEC. 3, 1889.

NO SURRENDER OF PRINCIPLE.

It is understood that the republican state senators have invited the democratic senators-elect to an informal conference over the political situation to-day and we assume that the invitation will be accepted. The conference can do no harm. Good may come of it.

We have heard it suggested that a compromise may be proposed on the basis of the election of one United States senator from each party. We know not how that may be, nor is the question as to who shall represent us in the United States senate one of supreme importance. We care far less who the senators shall be than that they shall be men elected by a legislature the members of which were duly and lawfully chosen by a majority of the people at the last election.

On that proposition the democratic party has taken its stand in this contest.

On that proposition the democratic senators must stand to-day, to-morrow—forever.

Not one democratic vote should ever be cast in recognition of the validity of the returning board process of securing majorities.

If elections do not elect, if majorities do not rule, if three men sitting in a back room at Butte or Helena can override the popular will, it does not matter whether we ever have any United States senators or not. Honest government will forever be at an end in Montana if Hall and Jack, Blake, White and Walker, or men of their kidney, can "eliminate," as they term it, or steal, as we term it, such votes as it does not please them to count.

Shall popular majorities or returning boards rule Montana? That is the only question now at issue. Let the democratic senators bear that in mind when they go into conference to-day. Whatever they agree to do about the senatorships, or the organization of the legislature for other business, they must not surrender this vital principle. The only terms on which they can honorably treat must include the assembling of the twenty-five republican representatives-elect with the democratic representatives and the non-recognition of the five republicans from Silver Bow county, now sitting in the ramp house, who were defeated at the polls. If the republican conferees agree to these terms the democratic senators, as they have all along been ready to do, will at once take the oath of office and the machinery of state will be set in motion. No other terms should be considered for one moment.

No surrender of principle.

No peace with dishonor.

THE TRUSTS MUST GO.

The supreme court of Illinois has rendered a decision that vitally affects all corporations formed under the laws of Illinois which have for their object the substitution of monopoly for the natural competition in supplying legitimate wants of the people. The cause decided was that of the Citizens' association of Chicago against the Chicago Gas Trust company, the latter chartered "to build, erect, purchase, lease, establish, maintain, enlarge, extend and operate or demise works in Chicago, and in such other place or places in Illinois, as said corporation may, by the vote of the majority of its stockholders, elect for the manufacture, supply, sale and distribution of gas and electricity or either, for the furnishing of light, heat, fuel and power, and to purchase and hold, or sell the capital stock, or purchase, or lease, or operate the property, plant, good will, rights and franchises of any gas works or gas company or companies, or any electric company or electric companies in Chicago or elsewhere in Illinois, as said corporation may, by vote of the majority of the stockholders, elect," etc. The general incorporation law of the state provides for the formation of corporations for any "lawful" purpose except banking, insurance, real estate, brokerage, the operation of railroads and money-lending. The attorneys for the Citizens' association set up the plea, and the court has ruled that it is well based, that while the primary purpose for which the Gas Trust company professed to be organized came within the limitations of the act, the secondary purpose—"to purchase and hold, or sell the capital stock of any gas or electric light company"—contem-

plated the substitution of monopoly for the natural law of competition in trade and was therefore opposed to public policy and unlawful. So far as the Gas Trust company, in the words of the court, "was organized with the object of purchasing and holding all the shares of the capital stock of any gas company in Chicago or Illinois it was not organized for a lawful purpose, and all acts done by it toward the accomplishment of such object are illegal and void." The principle thus distinctly set down is fortified by decisions of state courts and of the United States supreme court. One sentence from a decision by Chief Justice Fuller, of the latter tribunal, in the case of Gibbs against the Baltimore Gas company, appears to be conclusive as to all corporations that receive franchises and rights of way in consideration of certain services proposed to be rendered: "These gas companies entered the streets of Baltimore under their charters in the exercise of the equivalent of the power of eminent domain, and are to be held as having assumed an obligation to fulfill the public purposes to subserve which they were incorporated."

That the United States court will, with this declaration by the chief justice as a precedent, sustain the finding of the Illinois court, should appeal be taken, is morally certain. The principle involved is far-reaching, and has the force of public sentiment behind it. The war against trusts that is being waged by the Missouri authorities under the law the legislature enacted this year is based upon the same principle, although it may be objected that the statute prescribes methods suggestive of the inquisition, which may invalidate it when it is put to the test in the national courts. It is, however, apparent that the application of the principle of public policy will act as a powerful check upon corporations formed for controlling the prices of necessities of life. It remains to be seen whether the rule set down as to corporations will apply in the case of individuals or firms, as the Armour, Swifts and Fowlers, who virtually control the fresh beef trade of the country through combination. The intility of "on-the-hoof" acts to combat this gigantic monopoly has been conclusively demonstrated, and that line of procedure might as well be abandoned now as later; but as to the proper remedy, to the lay mind, it would seem that what is sauce for the corporation goose must be sauce for the individual or firm gander.

The restlessness of the colored men of the north over the treatment they have received at the hands of the republican party is increasing. That party has upon occasion professed a special interest in the political equality of the colored brother, but when the opportunity arose to testify to that interest republicans have taken the other shute. A young colored man named Jesse Mason, of Alledo, Ill., who has seen two of his race nominated by republican conventions in his own county, where that party was in the ascendancy, only to be defeated at the polls, has issued an address in which he recites the facts in those cases and also calls attention to the discharge of colored help from the white house early last spring. He advises his people to declare their independence of the republican party, which, he declares, can never elect another president without their votes. According to the last census there are in New York 65,000 colored men, in Ohio 79,000, in Illinois 46,000, in Indiana 39,000, and in Kansas 43,000, more than enough to decide any question of political supremacy between the two leading parties. The facts stated by Mr. Mason have been known of all men for many years, and it has been a subject of wonder why the colored people have so long been blindly led by the office-seekers of the g. o. p. The break is sure to come, and cannot be long delayed.

Our Washington dispatches this morning say that the republican leaders there do not relish the prospect that a man so emphatically repudiated by his party in New York and so politically dead as ex-Gov. B. Platt Carpenter will be sent to the senate by their party in Montana. As we understand it, Carpenter is picked up by the conspirators as a necessity and not because he is a favorite. Hershfield and Power wanted to defeat Sanders, and have made a combination to that end. Carpenter is the man they have selected for their purpose. He has kept pretty shady while the more daring work of the conspiracy was going on, but has materially aided in the finer legal work lately and he is in the job to unseat McNamara. The plan for a compromise on Carpenter and a democrat for senators is doubtless also his work. It was as a straddler that he always figured in New York politics and it was that reputation that led to his political undoing. B. Platt would never defy a bulldog or shin up a tree to get another man's apples—would rather advise against it, in fact—but if any apples rolled his way, wouldn't he munch'em? Well, if you don't think so, you don't know him. Would he take a stolen senatorship? Well, we should smile!

The silver miners of Montana will be pleased to learn from a Washington special to the St. Paul Globe that "Carter, of Montana, was one of Reed's leading rustlers." Reed, the anti-silver man from Maine, is the gentleman referred to.

A novel question presents itself in relation to trusts in those states the courts of which have decided that trusts, being formed for unlawful purposes, have no legal existence. If that proposition be sustained, a trust has no right to sue, while those individuals composing the corporation may be

prosecuted for conspiracy against public policy. The state seems to have the whip in the struggle with monopolistic combinations, which are powerless to fight, being denied admission to the courts and the machinery of the law.

A New York dealer in feminine headgear has been fined \$1,000 for importing a mill liner. Now let the courts go a step further and impose good round fines for importing millinery, and the law will be extolled by countless husbands and fathers who now stagger beneath enormous bills for French hats, ribbons and plumes and the etceteras that go to make up a fashionable woman's bonnet.

A BRAND NEW PUZZLE.

The "Spider and the Flies" the Latest Craze in the East.

A new puzzle has just struck Washington, and it will not be many days before half the people in town are trying to solve the mystery of the "Spider and the flies." Since the "pigs in clover" made such a weird success there have been all sorts of modifications of the idea and attempted improvements upon it; but this is quite a new departure, and is sufficiently difficult to be exceedingly interesting. Before long it is probably destined to hit Helena hard, so look out for it. The thing is nothing but a flat wooden box, four inches square, with a glass top. The bottom of the box is covered with pasteboard, on which is drawn a cobweb with a big spider in the center, and in the middle of the insect is a round hole, cut out of the pasteboard. Also, loose in the box, are four little disks of felt—two blue and two red—about the size of a lead pencil's butt end. And, painted on four corners of the cobweb, near the corners of the box, are four spots—two red and two blue—not so big as the disks. Last and most important is a drop of mercury as big as one of the felt disks. All these things are enclosed beneath the glass, so that they cannot get out possibly.

The puzzle is, according to the rules posted on the bottom of the box, to hold the box in the hand, and by tilting it cause the spider (quicksilver) to push or carry the flies (felt disks) on to the colored spots—the red ones on the red and the blue ones on the blue. When this is done retire the spider to the hole in the center, without disturbing the disks, and the object is accomplished. The flies must not be shaken, jarred or joggled to their positions, but must be moved by the spider alone.

GIRLS AS GYMNASTS.

Sometimes They Are Too Daring, and Injure Themselves.

"Girls should never be allowed in a gymnasium unless they are in charge of a thorough master of calisthenics and gymnastics," said a professor to a reporter for the New York Mail and Express recently. It may seem strange to say, but the girls are more daring and much more reckless than boys when they get the athletic fever. It seems to be very catching nowadays.

"Only a short time ago a young lady came into this gymnasium. She had never been in a gymnasium before. As soon as she got her suit on she was trying to pull herself up a horizontal bar, and before I could stop her she had strained the tendons in both arms and couldn't come back to exercise again for nearly three months.

"Girls have to take a much more systematic training than boys. They are not so strong and have to be treated more tenderly. There are hundreds of ways in which a girl can hurt herself in a gymnasium unless she is very careful. She can strain her arms and hands by too much exercise at anything. She can sprain her back by jumping too far on the spring board.

"I have known girls to sprain their toes in the running high jump even when the bar was only a foot from the ground. High heeled shoes press the toes downward, and girls who wear them always land on their toes when they jump instead of on the ball of the foot.

"What exercise should a girl practice at home?" asked the reporter. "Gymnastics, to be healthful, should only take a portion of the strength of one's muscles, and the constant exercise of these muscles is what develops them. I have seen some delicate girls exercising with five-pound dumb-bells when some of the strongest athletes of the country only use two-pounders. A girl who wishes to expand her chest can do so if, each morning after bath, she will stand erect, feet together, shoulders back, arms straight down and take twenty-five full, deep breaths. Better begin fifteen times the first week, and then gradually increase it. Keep up the increase until it reaches the number of fifty. By that time her lungs will be much stronger and the chest will begin to expand. A round-shouldered girl can become straight by moving the shoulders and arms backward in regular, uniform, and the elbows are only a few inches apart. Let the first exercise be twenty times, and increase it until 125 times can be done without fatigue."

A Blow at "Hello"

Have you noticed that the girl whose name you know as "Central" no longer says "Hello" to you?

She doesn't; and no matter how persistently you greet her with the familiar salutation, she won't respond in kind. You needn't worry with the thought that perhaps some more dulcet-toned voice has won those little amenities which helped make your interviews with the invisible young woman a pleasant feature of the day's business. That isn't it. Telephonic ethics have banished the "hello." It has got to go. It has already gone from one end of the wire, but it will probably be a long time disappearing from the other, the subscriber's end. You can "hello" yourself hoarse at Central without provoking any greater variety of reply than: "Number, please."

"Well, don't keep ringing in my ear." "Oh, dear, can't you wait a minute till I get a chance to answer?"

But never "hello." And you can sit in the central office by the hour without hearing the banished word, unless you put your ear to a telephone with a subscriber at the other end of the wire.

The reason for the change? Nobody knows.

Verdict in the Navarra Riot Cases.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—The jury in the Navarra riot cases brought in a verdict this morning finding George S. Key guilty of murder, Moses A. Williams not guilty, and not agreed as to the other sixteen prisoners. The sixteen will be tried on other indictments. Key appealed. The trial of Henry and Caesar Fisher for the murder of Fales was set for Dec. 10.

The Fast Mail a Success.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Assistant Postmaster Hubbard returned to-day from a trip to the Pacific coast on the first trip of the new fast mail. He says it is a decided success, giving the coast points mail one business day earlier. He says the Union Pacific will further cut down the schedule three hours within a month.

That Unruly Member.

Miss Elderly—Come here, Freddy, and give me a kiss.

Freddy—I don't want to.

Pa—Freddy, go to Miss Elderly at once and give her a kiss, or I shall punish you severely.

Freddy—I'm afraid to. Don't you remember, pa, you told me yesterday that Miss Elderly had a venomous tongue.

C. B. JACQUEMIN.



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Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths.

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Bronzes, Sterling and Silverplate Ware,

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Jewelry Repaired and new Jewelry manufactured from Native Gold. Notarial and Corporation Seal Presses made to order. Agents for the Celebrated Geo. Steck & Co., Mehlin & Sons, Keanich & Bach, Henning, Huner Pianos, and others.

The Piano Department is under the supervision of Prof. M. H. Hirschfield.

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HELENA, MONTANA.

MISSOULA!

THE UNIVERSAL

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Of all Economical Buyers of Dry

Goods is that the Double Width

Tricot-Cloth Suiting that

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25 CENTS PER YARD

Is one of the most sensible bargains

and the best value for the money of any

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For fancy work. It is a well known

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Including all the latest novelty shades

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Plain Satin and Gros Grain, Moria with

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LORD FAUNTLEROY

Jersey Suits with Trousers for little

boys from 4 to 8 years. We have a nice

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MISSES' JERSEY BLOUSE

Waists, made of a heavy Jersey Cloth,

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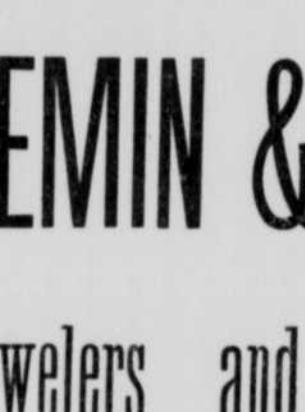
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